

- Apaccasia deductaria*: Worcester, June 10.  
*Metrocampa praegrandaria*: Amherst, June 11; Worcester, Sept 12.  
*Lagoa crispata*: caterpillar common at Amherst.  
*Thyris maculata*: Worcester, July 12.  
*Blepharomastrix stenialis*: Amherst, June 3.  
*Glyphodes hyalinata*: Amherst, Oct. 4.  
*Loxostege obliteralis*: Worcester, June 28, July 24.  
*L. extricalis*: Worcester, June 8.  
*Phlytaenia tertialis*: Amherst, June 2, 4.  
*Pyrausta aeglealis*: Amherst, June 11.  
*P. theseusalis*: Worcester, June 13.  
*Nymphula badiusalis*: Westborough, July 19, common at Hockomocko pond.  
*Schaenobius unipunctellus*: Worcester, July 19.  
*Peoria haematella*: Worcester, June 16 to July 4.  
*Oxiptilus tenuidaetylus*: Worcester, July 30.  
     *marginidaetyla*: Worcester, June 21.  
*Pterophorus brucei*: Worcester, July 5.  
*P. elliotii*: Worcester, common early in July.

## CHERMES OF MAINE SPRUCES.

BY EDITH M. PATCH, ORONO, MAINE.

SIX species of gall forming *Chermes* have been under observation on spruces in the vicinity of Orono during the season of 1909.

1. *Chermes pinifoliae* Fitch. This dark species develops in a cone-like gall on the black and red spruce (in which connection it was named *abieticolens* in 1879 by Thomas and subsequently merged by error with *abietis* in 1897) and migrates to the needles of the white pine to oviposit (in which connection it had been previously named *pinifoliae* by Fitch in 1858, and merged by error with *pinicorticis* in 1869). A historical discussion with full reasons for resurrecting this doubly merged species under the original name of *pinifoliae*, which has been discarded for about 40 years, will be published presently together with a technical description of the species, by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

2. *Chermes abietis* Linn. This is a green-winged species developing in a "pine-apple gall" particularly numerous on white and Norway spruces and ovipositing on the same species of tree on which the galls are found.

3. *Chermes similis* Gillette. A reddish brown species producing an irregular gall on Norway, black, red and white spruces in Maine and ovipositing on the same species of tree on which the galls are found.

4. *Chermes floccus* n. sp. A species developing in a gall on black and red spruce and migrating to the needles of the white pine where it oviposits. A considerable amount of wax is secreted by this species and living specimens can readily be distinguished from *pinifoliae* by this character alone. Both the galls and the insects are structurally very distinct from *pinifoliae*. The antennae of this species are characterized by the exceedingly large sensoria on joints III, IV, V. Each sensorium comprises the entire surface of the joint except the extreme proximal and distal portions and a narrow ridge connecting these.

5. *Chermes consolidatus* n. sp. This tiny species produces a small pale green or pinkish gall on the black or red spruce and migrates to the larch. It is the smallest of the *Chermes* found producing galls in Maine. The antennae are distinctive, the constriction between joints III, IV and V not being so conspicuous as in the other five species, so that these three joints appear almost like a single joint in some specimens.

6. *Chermes lariciatus* n. sp. This species produces somewhat russet colored galls on white spruce and migrates to larch needles to oviposit. The freshly molted migrants have the prothorax and abdomen light yellowish brown, head and thoracic lobes dark, legs and antennae greenish, wings conspicuously green with yellow proximal portion.

These six *Chermes* with galls and photographic details will be included in the exhibit of the Entomological Society of America in Boston.

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SPIDERS IN WINTER FLOODS.— On February 10, 1909, there was a heavy rain which flooded low fields and the borders of swamps and ponds and on the 12th I went to Tyngsboro, Mass., and joined Mr. Frederick Blanchard in a hunt for spiders and Coleoptera on the ice. The thermometer had fallen to 14 in the night but the day was calm and became slowly warmer. In the open fields the water had partly drained away leaving thin ice on which spiders were scattered, most of them being near the line of dust that marked the highest water. On the larger ponds and swamps they